## Measurement of the $B^{+} / B^{0}$ Production Ratio from the $\Upsilon(4 S)$ Meson using $B^{+} \rightarrow J / \psi K^{+}$and $B^{0} \rightarrow J / \psi K_{s}^{0}$ Decays

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We report a measurement of the production ratio of charged and neutral $B$ mesons from $\Upsilon(4 S)$ decays based on the ratio of efficiency-corrected yields for the charmonium modes $J / \psi K^{+}$and $J / \psi K_{S}^{0}$ with $81.9 \mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ of data collected with the BABAR detector on the $\Upsilon(4 S)$ resonance at 10.580 GeV . We find a value of $1.006 \pm 0.036($ stat $) \pm 0.031$ (sys) for the ratio $R^{+/ 0}=\Gamma\left(\Upsilon(4 S) \rightarrow B^{+} B^{-}\right) / \Gamma(\Upsilon(4 S) \rightarrow$ $B^{0} \bar{B}^{0}$ ).

A measurement of the $B^{+} / B^{0}$ production ratio

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R^{+/ 0}=\frac{\Gamma\left(\Upsilon(4 S) \rightarrow B^{+} B^{-}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\Upsilon(4 S) \rightarrow B^{0} \bar{B}^{0}\right)}
$$

from the $\Upsilon(4 S)$ meson is an essential element in determining branching fractions and quark-mixing matrix elements at the $B$ factory experiments. It can also provide information about the structure of the $\Upsilon(4 S)$ meson that can be used to discriminate between available models.

Over the past 15 years it has been frequently assumed that $R^{+/ 0}$ is equal to one, although many models predict that this may not be the case. Early calculations predicted that the ratio could be up to $20 \%$ greater than one, due to large Coulomb corrections [1]. Taking into account the structure of the $B$ and $\Upsilon(4 S)$ reduces the effect of the Coulomb interaction and can even lead to the ratio being less than unity [2]. With the prospect of precision measurements from the $B$ factories, there has been a recent revival in theoretical work on the subject. A more detailed calculation has been done in a non-relativistic effective field theory with $B^{*}$ intermediate states in the pion potential, which introduces isospin-breaking in strong interactions. These calculations predict a value 1.1-1.2 [3]. Other calculations attempting to take into account the structure of the mesons and hadronic final state interactions predict a ratio $0.9-1.2$ [4], but with rapid variation as a function of the center-of-mass energy near the $\Upsilon(4 S)$ resonance. However, such rapid variation in the charged-to-neutral ratio has not been seen in scans across the $\phi(1020)$ resonance [5]. For the $\Upsilon(4 S)$, there are published measurements of $R^{+/ 0}$ by CLEO $(1.04 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04$ (6], $1.058 \pm 0.084 \pm 0.136$ [7] $), \operatorname{BABAR}(1.10 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.05$ [8] with $20 \mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ ), and Belle ( $1.01 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.09$ [9] with $29 \mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ ). Now that a significantly larger $\Upsilon(4 S)$ data sample is available at $B A B A R$ we can reduce the statistical uncertainty to the point where it is possible to confront the various theoretical predictions.

In this analysis we use the decay modes $B^{0} \rightarrow J / \psi K_{S}^{0}$ and $B^{+} \rightarrow J / \psi K^{+}$[10], where $J / \psi \rightarrow \ell^{+} \ell^{-}$and $K_{S}^{0} \rightarrow$ $\pi^{+} \pi^{-}$, to measure the $B^{+} / B^{0}$ production ratio. These decays are good candidates for measuring $R^{+/ 0}$ since isospin violation in the $B \rightarrow J / \psi K$ decays is expected to be small in the Standard Model, of order $\lambda^{3} \approx 0.01$ 11] when rescattering is small, where $\lambda$ is defined as the sine of the Cabibbo angle.

The data used in this analysis were collected with the $B A B A R$ detector at the PEP-II $e^{+} e^{-}$storage ring. The data sample corresponds to $81.9 \mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity collected at the $\Upsilon(4 S)$ resonance. The distribution of center-of-mass energies due to the beam-energy spread is Gaussian with $\sigma=4.6 \mathrm{MeV}$ [12]. The mean energy of our sample is 10.580 GeV , with all data accumulated within one sigma of this value.

The $B A B A R$ detector is fully described elsewhere [13]. It consists of a charged-particle tracking system, a Cherenkov detector (DIRC) for particle identification, an electromagnetic calorimeter, and a system for muon identification. The tracking system consists of a 5 -layer, double-sided silicon vertex tracker and a 40-layer drift chamber (filled with a mixture of helium and isobutane), both in a $1.5-\mathrm{T}$ magnetic field supplied by a superconducting solenoidal magnet. The DIRC is an imaging Cherenkov detector relying on total internal reflection in the radiator. The electromagnetic calorimeter consists of $6580 \mathrm{CsI}(\mathrm{Tl})$ crystals. The iron flux return is segmented and instrumented with resistive plate chambers for muon identification.

Hadronic events are selected by requiring the presence of at least three tracks in the angular region $0.41<$ $\theta_{\mathrm{LAB}}<2.54 \mathrm{rad}$, where $\theta_{\mathrm{LAB}}$ is the polar angle with respect to the beam direction. The ratio between the 2nd and 0th order Fox-Wolfram 14] moments must be less than 0.5 . We also require that the total energy of all particles in the event be greater than 4.5 GeV . The primary vertex, which is constructed from charged tracks with impact parameter less than 1 mm in the plane transverse to the beam direction, must be within 0.5 cm of the beam spot in the plane transverse to the beam direction and within 6 cm along the beam direction.

We reconstruct candidates for $J / \psi$ mesons in the decay modes $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$and $\mu^{+} \mu^{-}$. For $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$decays one track is required to pass a tight electron selection and the other a loose requirement [8], while for $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$ decays we require one track to pass a loose muon selection and the other a minimum-ionizing requirement [8]. The daughter tracks of the $J / \psi$ candidate are required to have 12 hits in the drift chamber, lie in the angular range $0.41<\theta_{\mathrm{LAB}}<2.409 \mathrm{rad}$ for electrons and $0.41<\theta_{\mathrm{LAB}}<2.54 \mathrm{rad}$ for muons, and have a transverse momentum of at least $100 \mathrm{MeV} / c$. To increase the efficiency of the event selection, electron candidate tracks are combined with photon candidates to recover some of the energy lost in bremsstrahlung [8]. A geometric vertex constraint fit is applied to the lepton track pair. The invariant mass requirements for the $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$and $J / \psi$ $\rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$channels are $2.95<M_{e^{+} e^{-}}<3.14 \mathrm{GeV} / c^{2}$ and $3.06<M_{\mu^{+} \mu^{-}}<3.14 \mathrm{GeV} / c^{2}$. We require $\left|\cos \theta_{\ell}\right|$ to be less than 0.8 and 0.9 for $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$and $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$ respectively. The helicity angle $\theta_{\ell}$ is the angle in the $J / \psi$ rest frame between the positively charged $J / \psi$ daughter and the reversed $K$ flight direction in the $B$ meson rest frame.

We reconstruct $K_{S}^{0}$ meson candidates from two charged tracks, which are not required to originate from the interaction point or to have drift chamber hits, in contrast to the $J / \psi$ daughters. The tracks are assigned the pion
mass to compute $M_{\pi^{+} \pi^{-}}$, which is required to lie in the range $0.490-0.505 \mathrm{GeV} / c^{2}$. Also, in order to reject combinatorial background, we only retain candidates with a fitted $K_{S}^{0}$ vertex displaced more than 1 mm from the $J / \psi$ vertex. Candidates for $K^{+}$mesons are assigned the kaon mass and are required to form a vertex with the $J / \psi$ candidate. No particle identification requirements are made for this track.

The selection of $B$ candidates relies on the kinematic constraints given by the $\Upsilon(4 S)$ initial state. Two largely uncorrelated variables are used: the energy-substituted $B$ mass $m_{\mathrm{ES}}=\sqrt{\left(s / 2+\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{0}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{B}}\right)^{2} / E_{0}^{2}-p_{B}^{2}}$, where the subscripts 0 and $B$ refer to the $e^{+} e^{-}$system and the $B$ candidate respectively, $s$ is the square of the center-of-mass energy, and energies $(E)$ and momentum vectors $(\mathbf{p})$ are computed in the laboratory frame; and $\Delta E=E_{B}^{*}-\sqrt{s} / 2$, where $E_{B}^{*}$ is the $B$ candidate energy in the center-of-mass frame. In cases where multiple $B$ candidates are present in the same event, $2 \%$ of the total, only the one with the smallest absolute value of $\Delta E$ is retained.

The signal region in the $m_{\mathrm{ES}}-\Delta E$ plane is defined by $5.27<m_{\mathrm{ES}}<5.29 \mathrm{GeV} / c^{2}$ and $|\Delta E|<3 \sigma(\Delta E)$. The observed resolutions for data and Monte Carlo for the different modes are listed in Table $\square$ The $m_{\text {ES }}$ sideband is defined by $5.20<m_{\mathrm{ES}}<5.27 \mathrm{GeV} / c^{2}$ and $|\Delta E|<3 \sigma(\Delta E)$. Upper and lower $\Delta E$ sidebands, used for the evaluation of systematic errors, are defined as $50<\Delta E<120 \mathrm{MeV}$ and $-120<\Delta E<-50 \mathrm{MeV}$.

Since we are measuring the ratio of $B^{+}$to $B^{0}$ efficiency-corrected yields many of the selection requirements are in common and have been optimized previously [8]. Therefore for this analysis, we have only reconsidered the optimization of the statistical uncertainty of the measurement due to those requirements that are different for the two modes. These requirements include the $K_{S}^{0}$ flight length, $K_{S}^{0}$ mass window, and the $\Delta E$ window. The optimization of these variables maximizes the ratio $N_{\text {cand }} / \sqrt{\sigma^{2}\left(N_{\text {cand }}\right)+\sigma^{2}\left(N_{\text {bkg }}\right)}$ where $\sigma\left(N_{\text {cand }}\right)$ and $\sigma\left(N_{\mathrm{bkg}}\right)$ are the uncertainties on the number of signal candidates $N_{\text {cand }}$ predicted by Monte Carlo (MC) simulation and combinatorial background $N_{\mathrm{bkg}}$, respectively, that pass the event selection procedure. $N_{\text {cand }}$ is defined as number of events in the signal region.

TABLE I: Summary of the resolution for $\Delta E$ in data and MC simulation.

| Mode |  | $\sigma(\Delta E)[\mathrm{MeV}]$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $B$ | $J / \psi$ | MC | Data |
| $B^{+}$ | $e^{+} e^{-}$ | $11.42 \pm 0.11$ | $10.87 \pm 0.25$ |
| $B^{+}$ | $\mu^{+} \mu^{-}$ | $9.72 \pm 0.07$ | $9.25 \pm 0.20$ |
| $B^{0}$ | $e^{+} e^{-}$ | $9.50 \pm 0.11$ | $10.02 \pm 0.42$ |
| $B^{0}$ | $\mu^{+} \mu^{-}$ | $7.92 \pm 0.07$ | $8.52 \pm 0.32$ |

We fit the $m_{\text {ES }}$ distribution in the $m_{\text {ES }}$ sideband with
an empirical phase-space-motivated function introduced by ARGUS 15]. The fitted distribution is then integrated over the signal region to determine the number of combinatorial background events $N_{\mathrm{bkg}}$. In addition to combinatorial backgrounds there are other background sources, mostly in $B$ decays to charmonium, that peak near the $B$ mass in $m_{\mathrm{ES}}$. These peaking sources are negligible for the neutral $B$ sample, but include small contributions from $B^{0} \rightarrow J / \psi K_{S}^{0}$ and $B^{+} \rightarrow J / \psi \pi^{+}$for the charged $B$ sample. Requiring particle identifications on the $K^{+}$candidate will reduce these contributions but introduces a larger systematic error. To determine the number of background events that peak in the $m_{\mathrm{ES}}$ signal region, $N_{\text {peak }}$, we use appropriately combined MC samples of continuum $e^{+} e^{-}$and generic [16] $B \bar{B}$ events (with signal events removed), which have been scaled to the integrated luminosity of the data sample. This distribution is then fitted with an ARGUS function as described above. We determine $N_{\text {peak }}$ by counting the number of events in the signal region and subtracting the integral of the ARGUS function over this same region. The signal yield is then defined by $N_{\text {signal }}=N_{\text {cand }}-N_{\text {bkg }}-N_{\text {peak }}$. The observed distributions in $m_{\mathrm{ES}}$ and $\Delta E$ for $B^{0} \rightarrow$ $J / \psi K_{S}^{0}$ and $B^{+} \rightarrow J / \psi K^{+}$candidates in data are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 respectively.

The efficiency-corrected ratio of observed events is given by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{N_{\text {signal }}^{+} / \epsilon_{+}}{N_{\text {signal }}^{0} /\left(f \epsilon_{0}\right)} & =R^{+/ 0} \frac{\mathcal{B}\left(B^{+} \rightarrow J / \psi K^{+}\right)}{\mathcal{B}\left(B^{0} \rightarrow J / \psi K_{S}^{0}\right)} \\
& =R^{+/ 0} \frac{2 \Gamma\left(B^{+} \rightarrow J / \psi K^{+}\right) \tau_{+}}{\Gamma\left(B^{0} \rightarrow J / \psi K^{0}\right) \tau_{0}}
\end{aligned}
$$

where $f=68.60 \pm 0.27 \%$ [17] is the $K_{S}^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$branching fraction, $\tau_{+} / \tau_{0}=1.083 \pm 0.017$ [17] is the ratio of $B^{+}$ and $B^{0}$ lifetimes, and $\epsilon$ is the selection efficiency. Therefore, assuming isospin invariance in the $B \rightarrow J / \psi K$ decay, $\Gamma\left(B^{+} \rightarrow J / \psi K^{+}\right)=\Gamma\left(B^{0} \rightarrow J / \psi K^{0}\right)$ 18], the ratio of efficiency-corrected yields is determined from:

$$
\begin{equation*}
R^{+/ 0}=\frac{N_{\text {signal }}^{+} \epsilon_{0} f}{2 N_{\text {signal }}^{0} \epsilon_{+}} \frac{\tau_{0}}{\tau_{+}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

The ratio of efficiency-corrected yields is determined separately for $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$and $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$so that lepton identification efficiencies cancel. The separate measurements are then averaged, keeping track of correlated uncertainties, to produce a final value for $R^{+/ 0}$.

Sources of systematic uncertainties can be classified into those arising from uncertainties on efficiencies and those from candidate selection and backgrounds. The efficiency uncertainties are due to $K_{S}^{0}$ reconstruction, tracking, and kaon/pion tracking efficiency differences. In the ratio of the efficiency-corrected yields, the tracking uncertainty is due to the extra track required to reconstruct the $B^{0} \rightarrow J / \psi K_{S}^{0}$ mode. We determine the


FIG. 1: Distribution of $m_{\mathrm{ES}}$ for $|\Delta E|<3 \sigma$ in the $B^{0} \rightarrow$ $J / \psi K_{S}^{0}$ sample for (a) $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$and (b) $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$. Distribution of $\Delta E$ for $m_{\mathrm{ES}}>5.27 \mathrm{GeV} / c^{2}$ in the $B^{0} \rightarrow$ $J / \psi K_{S}^{0}$ sample for (c) $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$and (d) $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$.
relative kaon/pion tracking reconstruction efficiency by comparing the ratio of efficiencies for $B^{+} \rightarrow J / \psi K^{+}$and $B^{+} \rightarrow J / \psi \pi^{+}$Monte Carlo. The systematic error of $0.6 \%$ is taken to be half the size of the estimated difference. Finally, for the uncertainty on the $K_{S}^{0}$ efficiency we take a sample of inclusive $K_{S}^{0}$ candidates that are binned in transverse momentum $\left(p_{T}\right)$, laboratory polar angle $\left(\theta_{\mathrm{LAB}}\right)$, and transverse flight length $(d r)$. A relative correction for reconstruction of a displaced $K_{S}^{0}$ candidate is determined in each $p_{T}$ and $\theta_{\text {LAB }}$ bin by assuming the tracking efficiency for a short-lived $K_{S}^{0}$ close to the interaction region is the same as for prompt tracks. Thus, the ratio of data to MC relative efficiency is normalized to unity for small $d r$ and then used to derive a MC correction factor for larger displacements. By varying the size of the $d r, p_{T}$, and $\theta_{\text {LAB }}$ bins we determine a systematic uncertainty for this procedure. The normalization bin for the correction is well inside the radius of the beam


FIG. 2: Distribution of $m_{\mathrm{ES}}$ for $|\Delta E|<3 \sigma$ in the $B^{+} \rightarrow$ $J / \psi K^{+}$sample for (a) $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$and (b) $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$. Distribution of $\Delta E$ for $m_{\mathrm{ES}}>5.27 \mathrm{GeV} / c^{2}$ in the $B^{+} \rightarrow$ $J / \psi K^{+}$for (c) $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$and (d) $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$.
pipe. We vary the definition of this bin as a check of the hypothesis that these tracks have the same efficiency as normal charged tracks.

TABLE II: Summary of the relative systematic uncertainties on the efficiency-corrected yields.

| Mode |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Parameters (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $B$ | $J / \psi$ | $\epsilon_{\text {Trk }}$ | $\epsilon_{\mathrm{K}+} /^{+}$ | $\epsilon_{\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{0}}}$ | Bkgd. | Bkgd. | Selection | Total |
| $B^{+}$ | $e^{+} e^{-}$ | - | 0.6 | - | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| $B^{+}$ | $\mu^{+} \mu^{-}$ | - | 0.6 | - | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| $B^{0}$ | $e^{+} e^{-}$ | 1.3 | - | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| $B^{0}$ | $\mu^{+} \mu^{-}$ | 1.3 | - | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2.6 |

The selection and background systematic uncertainties are attributed to the selection criteria, the ARGUS background shape, and the peaking background subtraction.

The selection requirements on the $K_{S}^{0}$ mass, $K_{S}^{0}$ flight distance, and $\Delta E$ are varied within reasonable ranges. The $K_{S}^{0}$ mass and $\Delta E$ selection windows were increased and decreased from the nominal value by half a sigma and the $K_{S}^{0}$ vertex displacement requirement was removed. The largest difference from the nominal efficiency-corrected yield is taken conservatively as a systematic uncertainty. The continuum background systematic uncertainty is determined by varying the ARGUS parameter by two sigma to account for any model dependence. The peaking background uncertainty is evaluated from the discrepancy between data and MC in the the upper and lower $\Delta E$ sidebands. The larger of the two discrepancies is taken as the systematic uncertainty. This is a more conservative approach than using the uncertainties for the relevant branching fractions. Table $\Pi$ summarizes the sources of systematic uncertainty for this analysis.

TABLE III: Summary of values needed to determine the efficiency corrected yields.

| Mode |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Parameters |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $B$ | $J / \psi$ | $N_{\text {cand }}$ | $N_{\text {bkg }}$ | $N_{\text {peak }}$ | Efficiency (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $B^{+}$ | $e^{+} e^{-}$ | 2213 | $19.5 \pm 5.0$ | $9.6 \pm 3.2$ | $40.8 \pm 0.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $B^{0}$ | $e^{+} e^{-}$ | 502 | $2.6 \pm 2.0$ | $2.4 \pm 1.5$ | $29.9 \pm 0.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $B^{+}$ | $\mu^{+} \mu^{-}$ | 2497 | $50.6 \pm 7.2$ | $33.5 \pm 4.6$ | $47.8 \pm 0.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $B^{0}$ | $\mu^{+} \mu^{-}$ | 577 | $2.0 \pm 1.5$ | $2.4 \pm 2.1$ | $35.6 \pm 0.4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table【IIlists the efficiencies, background composition, and number of events in the signal region based on the one-dimensional fit with a $3(\sigma) \Delta E$ requirement. Based on Eq.(【) we determine:

$$
\begin{aligned}
R^{+/ 0}\left(e^{+} e^{-}\right) & =1.019 \pm 0.054(\text { stat }) \pm 0.031(\text { sys }) \\
R^{+/ 0}\left(\mu^{+} \mu^{-}\right) & =0.994 \pm 0.049(\text { stat }) \pm 0.033(\text { sys }) \\
R^{+/ 0}(\text { avg }) & =1.006 \pm 0.036(\text { stat }) \pm 0.031(\text { sys })
\end{aligned}
$$

when assuming isospin conservation in $B \rightarrow J / \psi K$ decays. The data sample has a mean energy of 10.580 GeV and does not have sufficient spread to test the hypothesis of an energy dependent production ratio.

We have confirmed that the result for the individual efficiency-corrected signal yields for the $J / \psi \rightarrow e^{+} e^{-}$and $J / \psi \rightarrow \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$channels is consistent among seven equal subsets of the full sample, as is the ratio of $e^{+} e^{-} / \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$.

To check our fitting technique we have performed a two-dimensional non-parametric fit to the data. This is done by fitting the data to a sum of contributions from five different sources $\left(e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow q \bar{q}, e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow c \bar{c}\right.$, generic $\Upsilon(4 S) \rightarrow B^{0} \bar{B}^{0}$, generic $\Upsilon(4 S) \rightarrow B^{+} B^{-}$, and signal) whose densities [19] in $\Delta E$ and $m_{\mathrm{ES}}$ are determined from a non-parametric fit to candidates from Monte Carlo samples. The two-dimensional fit is done in the region $5.200<m_{\mathrm{ES}}<5.270 \mathrm{GeV} / c^{2}$ and $0.030<|\Delta E|<$ 0.120 GeV . This technique has the advantage that we
are not restricted to a small range in $|\Delta E|$. It also employs the MC predicted background distributions, rather than the empirical shape imposed by the ARGUS function. The non-parametric fit method finds results that are consistent with the simpler counting method, both for the full sample and for data subsets.

The observed value for $R^{+/ 0}$ is close to one, as has been assumed by most branching fraction measurements obtained on the $\Upsilon(4 S)$, with a ratio as large as 1.2 disfavored at the four sigma level. Our measurement will aid in restricting models of $\Upsilon(4 S)$ decays. It also allows a quantitative determination of the contribution from $R^{+/ 0}$ to all branching fractions that are determined at the $B$ factories operating on the $\Upsilon(4 S)$ resonance. We are grateful for the excellent luminosity and machine conditions provided by our PEP-II colleagues, and for the substantial dedicated effort from the computing organizations that support BABAR. The collaborating institutions wish to thank SLAC for its support and kind hospitality. This work is supported by DOE and NSF (USA), NSERC (Canada), IHEP (China), CEA and CNRS-IN2P3 (France), BMBF and DFG (Germany), INFN (Italy), FOM (The Netherlands), NFR (Norway), MIST (Russia), and PPARC (United Kingdom). Individuals have received support from the A. P. Sloan Foundation, Research Corporation, and Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

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